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Aboriginal Peoples: Fact Sheets

Aboriginal peoples: Fact sheet for New Brunswick

by Elena Chernikova
Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division

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.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p} preliminary
^{r} revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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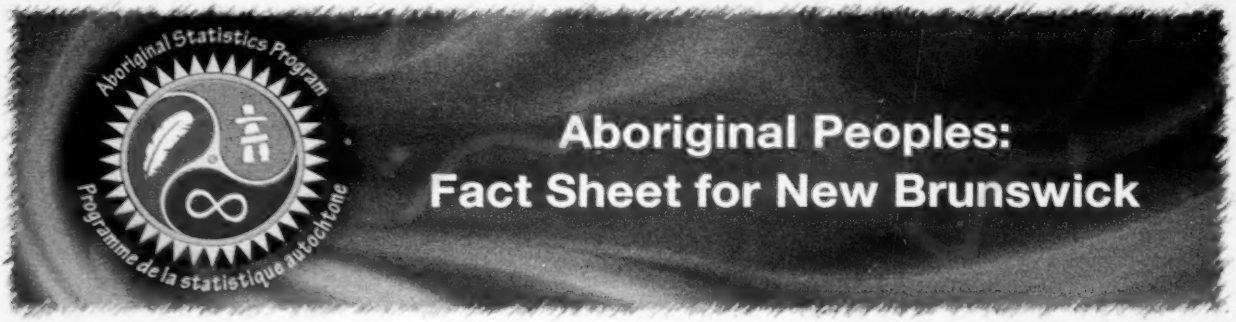


About 2% of Aboriginal people in Canada live in New Brunswick

- Numbering 22,620, about 2% of the Aboriginal identity population in Canada lived in New Brunswick in 2011. They made up 3% of the total population of that province.

- One in seven (15%) Aboriginal people in New Brunswick lived in Fredericton, although they represented only 4% of the total population living there. A further 11% each resided in Saint John and Moncton, representing 2% of the total population in both cities.

- New Brunswick was home to 16,120 First Nations people, 4,850 Métis, and 485 Inuit,[1] with the rest reporting other[2] Aboriginal identities (1,020) or more than one Aboriginal identity (145). From 2006 to 2011, the First Nations population in New Brunswick increased by 31%, while the Métis population rose by 14%, and the Inuit population more than doubled.[3]

- Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2011, 64% (or 10,270) reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada. Just under half (45%, or 7,220) of all First Nations people (69% of First Nations people who were Treaty or Registered Indians, or 7,060 individuals) lived on a reserve.

Aboriginal population younger than non-Aboriginal

- Four in ten (42%) Aboriginal people in New Brunswick were under the age of 25, compared with 27% of the non-Aboriginal population. Almost half of First Nations people (46%) were in this age group (48% of those living on a reserve and 45% of the off-reserve population), as were 31% of Métis.

- In 2011, the median age of First Nations people was 27.6; the off-reserve population was older (29.3) than those living on a reserve (26.4). Métis had a median age of 40.9. Both groups were younger than the non-Aboriginal population, whose median age was 43.6.

About the data sources

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) and the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) are the main data sources for this fact sheet. The 2011 NHS collected social and economic data about the Canadian population. The 2012 APS was a national survey of First Nations people **living off reserve**, Métis, and Inuit aged 6 and older. The data are for the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, First Nations, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the NHS and the APS. The NHS data in this fact sheet are based on single responses only. The APS data represent a combination of the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations. Nearly all off-reserve First Nations, Métis, and Inuit respondents reported a single identity.

1. While the National Household Survey (NHS) count for the Inuit population in New Brunswick is provided here, data for other characteristics are not included because of the small number of Inuit living in the province.
2. This includes people who reported having Registered Indian status and/or being members of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.
3. A number of factors should be taken into account when comparing data on Aboriginal people over time. Please refer to the *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey 2011*, Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011006 and the *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report*, Catalogue no. 99-011-X.

Half of Aboriginal children live with both parents

- In New Brunswick, 45% of First Nations children aged 14 and younger lived in a family with both their parents in 2011, as did 52% of Métis children. The corresponding percentage for non-Aboriginal children was 71%. About four in ten First Nations (41%) and Métis (38%) children lived in a lone-parent family, rates that were higher than that for their non-Aboriginal peers (21%).

- In 2011, 2% of First Nations children aged 14 and younger were in foster care; children living on a reserve were more likely than those off reserve to have this living arrangement. Moreover, of all New Brunswick children in foster care in 2011, 30% were Aboriginal children, the majority of whom (80%) were First Nations children.

Table 1
Percentage distribution of children aged 14 and under by living arrangement, by selected Aboriginal identity group[1] and area of residence, New Brunswick, 2011

	Total Aboriginal identity population	First Nations single identity			Métis single identity	Non-Aboriginal identity population
		Total	On reserve	Off reserve		
	percent					
Children of both parents[2]	47.9	45.2	39.6	50.1	52.4	70.5
Stepchildren	9.4	9.5	8.3	10.6	9.5	7.1
Children of lone parent	38.8	40.8	45.8	36.2	37.5	21.4
Grandchildren in skip-generation family	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.0	0.6
Foster children	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.2
Children living with other relatives[3]	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1

1. Data for Inuit are included in the total Aboriginal identity population but are not shown separately because of the small number of Inuit living in the province.
2. Includes children in a two-parent family where there may also be stepsiblings or half-siblings present. Also includes children in a two-parent family for whom it cannot be determined if they are stepchildren.
3. Non-relatives may be present. Excludes foster children.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

On-reserve First Nations people most likely to live in crowded homes and homes requiring major repairs

- In 2011, 5% of on-reserve and 3% of off-reserve First Nations people in New Brunswick lived in crowded homes, that is, with more than one person per room. The comparable figure for the non-Aboriginal population was 1%.

- More than a quarter of First Nations people (27%), and 22% of Métis lived in homes in need of major repairs; the rate was highest for First Nations people living on a reserve (37%).

Table 2
Percentages living in crowded homes and homes in need of major repairs, by selected Aboriginal identity group[1] and area of residence, New Brunswick, 2011

	Total Aboriginal identity population	First Nations single identity			Métis single identity	Non-Aboriginal identity population
		Total	On reserve	Off reserve		
	percent					
Crowding[2]	2.7	3.6	4.5	2.9	0.0	1.1
Home in need of major[3] repairs	25.7	27.4	36.6	19.9	21.9	9.3

1. Data for Inuit are included in the total Aboriginal identity population but are not shown separately because of the small number of Inuit living in the province.
2. More than one person per room.
3. For example, dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

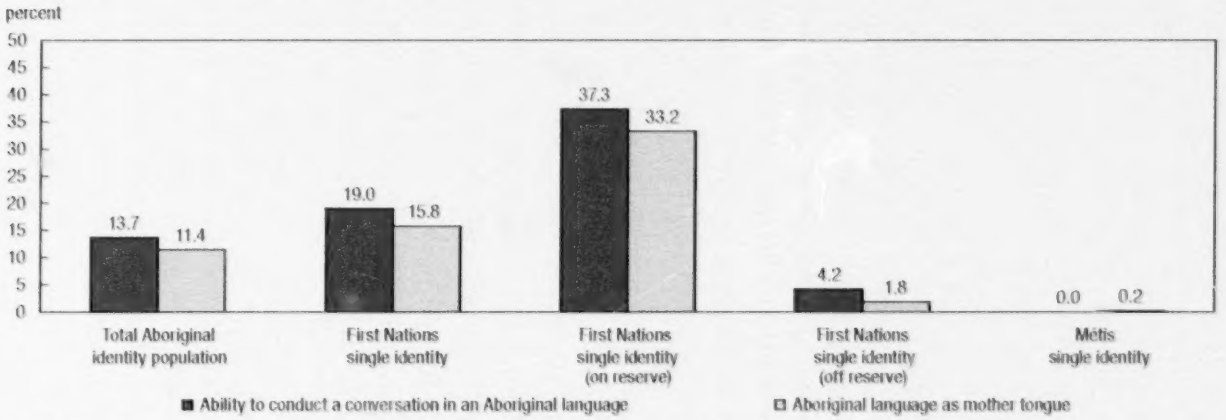
Four in ten on-reserve First Nations people speak an Aboriginal language

- In New Brunswick, about four in ten (37%) First Nations people living on a reserve reported the ability to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language, a rate higher than among off-reserve First Nations people (4%). The Aboriginal languages most commonly spoken by First Nations people were Mi'kmaq and Malecite.

- The number of First Nations people who reported being able to converse in an Aboriginal language exceeded the number who reported an Aboriginal mother tongue, which suggests acquisition of an Aboriginal language as a second language.

- Based on results of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey,[4] 65% of off-reserve First Nations people and 41%[E] of Métis aged 6 and older reported that speaking and understanding an Aboriginal language was important to them.

Chart 1
Ability to converse in an Aboriginal language and Aboriginal language as mother tongue, by selected Aboriginal identity group[1] and area of residence, New Brunswick, 2011



1. Data for Inuit are included in the total Aboriginal identity population but are not shown separately because of the small number of Inuit in the province.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Half have postsecondary qualifications

- In 2011, 51% of Aboriginal people aged 25 to 64 in New Brunswick had a certificate, diploma or degree from a trade school, college or university: 49% of First Nations people and 54% of Métis. The comparable percentage for their non-Aboriginal counterparts was 57%.

- Among those with postsecondary credentials, First Nations people and Métis were more likely than non-Aboriginal graduates to have completed an apprenticeship or trades program.

- There was also a difference in the proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people with "no certificate, diploma or degree". In 2011, 26% of First Nations people aged 25 to 64 and 27% of Métis did not have a certificate, diploma or degree. The corresponding percentage for the non-Aboriginal population was 17%.

4. The target population of the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) excluded people living on Indian reserves and in Indian settlements in the provinces and in selected First Nations communities in the territories.

Table 3
Highest level of educational attainment of population aged 25 to 64, by selected Aboriginal identity group[1] and area of residence, New Brunswick, 2011

	Total Aboriginal identity population	First Nations single identity			Métis single identity	Non-Aboriginal identity population
		Total	On reserve	Off reserve		
	percent					
No certificate, diploma or degree	25.4	26.0	30.5	22.4	26.6	16.5
High school diploma or equivalent	23.9	24.6	24.3	24.9	19.8	26.7
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	50.7	49.4	45.2	52.7	53.6	56.8
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	18.2	12.4
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	21.0	20.8	18.2	22.9	21.9	22.2
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level[2]	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.1
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	10.8	9.7	7.7	11.3	9.0	19.1

1. Data for Inuit are included in the total Aboriginal identity population but are not shown separately because of the small number of Inuit living in the province.
2. Comparisons with other data sources suggest that the category "University certificate or diploma below bachelor level" was overreported in the National Household Survey (NHS). The results for this category should be interpreted with caution. For more information on concepts and data quality, refer to the *NHS reference guides* and *Education Reference Guide* on the Statistics Canada website.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Employment rates and median total income increase with education

- In 2011, the employment rates of First Nations people and Métis aged 25 to 64 in New Brunswick who did not have a certificate, diploma or degree were 28.4% and 43.1% respectively. Employment rates were higher for those with further education. For example, among those with postsecondary credentials, the employment rate of First Nations people was 64.4%, while that of Métis was 74.8%.

Table 4
Employment rate of population aged 25 to 64, by highest level of educational attainment, selected Aboriginal identity group[1] and area of residence, New Brunswick, 2011

	Total Aboriginal identity population	First Nations single identity			Métis single identity	Non-Aboriginal identity population
		Total	On reserve	Off reserve		
	employment rate (percent)					
Total	**57.1**	**52.6**	**44.6**	**59.0**	**64.6**	**71.2**
No certificate, diploma or degree	35.3	28.4	25.2	32.5	43.1	48.3
High school diploma or equivalent	58.4	54.4	42.7	63.4	65.8	68.9
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	67.3	64.4	58.7	68.2	74.8	79.0

1. Data for Inuit are included in the total Aboriginal identity population but are not shown separately because of the small number of Inuit living in the province.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

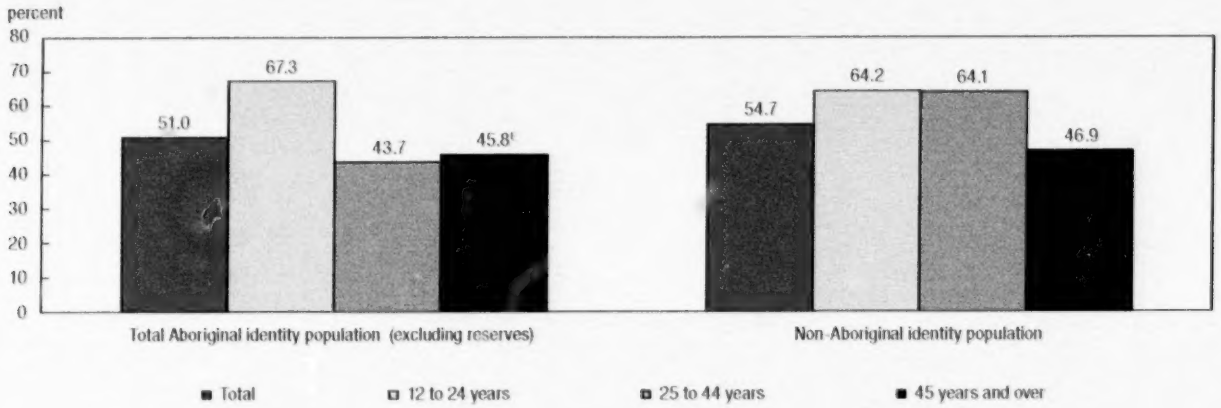
- Median total income[5] among First Nations people and Métis was also higher for those with higher education levels. Among First Nations people aged 25 to 64, median total income (rounded to the nearest $1,000) ranged from $12,000 for those with no certificate, diploma or degree to $28,000 for those with postsecondary credentials. The range for Métis was from $16,000 to $30,000.

Half rate their health as excellent or very good

- Based on results of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, half (51%) the Aboriginal population aged 12 and older in New Brunswick rated their health as excellent or very good in 2012: 53% of First Nations people living off reserve and 47%[E] of Métis.

5. Total income includes income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. The calculation includes population with income and without income (with an income of zero).

Chart 2
Excellent or very good self-rated overall health of population aged 12 and over, by selected Aboriginal identity group and age group, New Brunswick, 2012



E use with caution
Sources: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012; and Canadian Community Health Survey, 2012.

- The majority of off-reserve First Nations people (62%), and Métis (61%) aged 18 and older reported excellent or very good mental health.[6]

- Six in ten off-reserve First Nations people (59%) and about three-quarters of Métis (72%) aged 12 and older reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. The corresponding percentage for the non-Aboriginal population was 60%.[7]

Table 5
Excellent or very good self-rated mental health of population aged 18 and over, by selected Aboriginal identity group and age group, New Brunswick, 2012

	Total Aboriginal identity population (excluding reserves)	Non-Aboriginal identity population
	percent	
Total	**61.8**	**68.7**
18 to 24	58.6E	72.2
25 to 44	50.9	78.7
45 and over	70.7	62.8

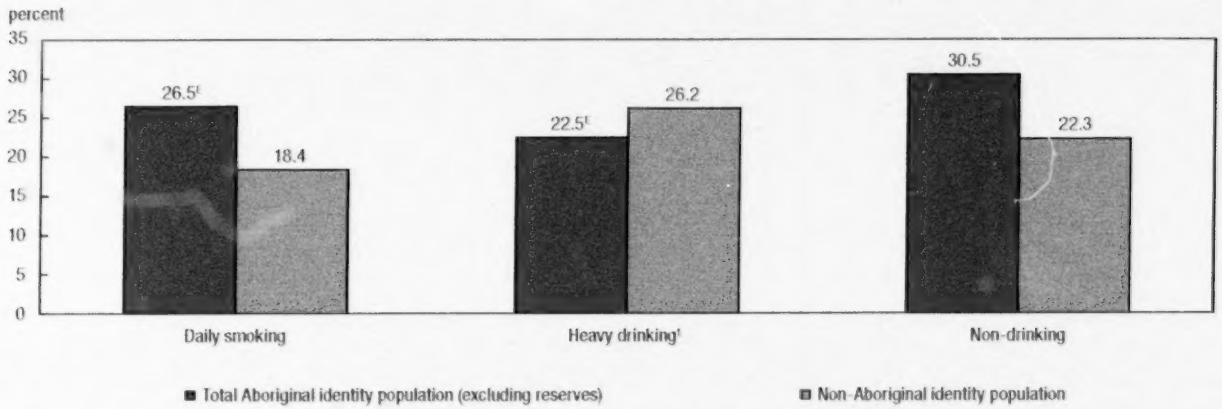
E use with caution
Sources: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012; and Canadian Community Health Survey, 2012.

Three in ten off-reserve Aboriginal people smoke daily

- In 2012, 27%E of off-reserve Aboriginal people aged 12 and older in New Brunswick reported that they smoked daily. The comparable percentage for the non-Aboriginal population was 18%.

6. Questions on self-rated mental health were only asked of respondents who were providing answers to the survey directly, on their own behalf (i.e., data are not available when questionnaires were completed by proxy interview).
7. Health data for the non-Aboriginal population were drawn from the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey.

Chart 3
Selected health behaviours of population aged 12 and over, by selected Aboriginal identity group, New Brunswick, 2012



[E] use with caution
1. Heavy drinking refers to the consumption of five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month in the 12 months preceding the survey.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012; and Canadian Community Health Survey, 2012.

- For those 12 and older, the rate of heavy drinking (five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month in the 12 months preceding the survey) was 23%[E] for off-reserve Aboriginal people, compared with 26% for non-Aboriginal people.

- At the same time, 31% of off-reserve Aboriginal people were non-drinkers (consumed no alcohol in the 12 months preceding the survey), compared with 22% of the non-Aboriginal population.